THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,440, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

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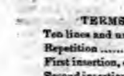
FOR LONDON.

To sail about the 20th December. Will call on the Coast if sufficient inducements offer.

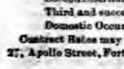


MESSRS. T. & W. Smith's Fine Ship GOSFORTH, ALEXANDER SHAW, Commander, carries an experienced Surgeon, and has excellent accommodation for passengers. Apply to Captain SHAW, or to

GREY & Co.

Bombay, 8th November 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



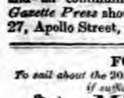
THE Splendid Clipper Ship JAMES LIVESEY, A 1, for 18 years, 1071 Tons Register, W. C. BROAD, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon, will sail about the middle of December.

For Passage, apply to Captain BROAD, or to J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

Bombay, 8th November 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Expected to sail about the middle of next month.)



THE fine Clipper Ship TALAVERA, A 1, 17 years, 1160 Tons Register, a favorite ship and well known for her rapid passages in the Calcutta trade, has first-rate accommodation for passengers.

For rate of Freight or passage apply to Captain BROWN on board, or to

COUPLAND & Co., Agents.

Bombay, November 7th 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Splendid and first Class Clipper built Ship HOWDEN, B. VERRILL, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, most part of her cargo already on board, will leave positively in all first week of next month. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain's VERRILL on board, or

PESTONJEE JEHANGEER, Agent.

Bombay, 21st Nov. 1862. 92, Mody Street, Fort.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship JEDDO, (1,600 Tons and 450 H.P.,) Capiain E. P. G. BROWNE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on THURSDAY, the 27th November, at 8 P.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday, the 25th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office.

Bombay, 19th November 1862.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship CHINA, (2,000 Tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain R. CURLING, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 29th November, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on the 26th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

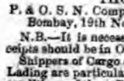
P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,

Bombay, 19th November 1862.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 28th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.



THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, on the 28th November, to Cochin, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 13th and 28th of each month until further notice.

Agents at RUTNAGHEREY.—Kesshco Gunsett.

,, VINGORLA.—Waman Appajee Seergamkeur.

,, GOA.—Mr. Gomes.

,, SEDASHEWGUR.—Ardaseer Furdoonjee.

,, MANGALORE.—R. Dawson & Co.

,, CANNANORE.—J. W. Gerard.

,, CALICUT & BEYPORE.—James Andrew & Co.

,, COCHIN.—Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the S. S. CORINGA to Kurrachee, with Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

For Freight and Passage, &c. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents C. & B. S. N. Co., (Limited.)

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Screw Steamer PIONEER, to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers 24 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

For Freight Passage, &c., apply at the Company's Office, No. 2, Medow Street.

NUSSERWANJEE D. BADHURJEE,

Manager B. S. N. Co.

Bombay, S. N. Co.'s Office, 24th Nov. 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known fast-sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain J. A. SHEPHERD, will be despatched to Surat, on SATURDAY, the 29th Instant.

For first-class Passage apply to

Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., *below Messrs. Lockie & Co., Rampart Row.*

For deck passage and freight apply to the Manager, at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 27th November 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Jeevchund Atmaram, Kalapatrakwalla, Bazar Gate Street Fort.

JAVEECHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 27th Nov. 1862.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 28th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing well-known Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, J. KIDDER, Commander, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above port, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 28th Nov.

For Freight of Specie apply to

EDULJEE PRAMJEE & Co.,

Bombay Green.

Notices.

TRIP TO BASSEIN.—A Steamer flies between Tanna and Bassein every day high tide.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per *Daniel Rankin*, should send off Boats for their Goods at once, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

GREY & Co.,

Agents for Captain Miller.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Palemurus*, Captain TEGAN, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain TEGAN will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st Nov. 1862.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Star of India*, Captain H. MORRIS, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain MORRIS will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th November 1862.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPMASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, &c. McCORMICK & Co., Ship Chandlers, Forwarding, and General Commission Agents, have commenced business at 15, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Clare & Co.

Bombay, 29th Oct. 1862.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

DISCONTINUANCE OF BULLOCK DUMNEES ON THE BHORE GHAUT.

ON and after MONDAY the 1st December 1862, the Railway Company will discontinue the supply of Bullock Dumness for the conveyance of Passengers over the Bhore Ghaut, and the only conveyance they will provide will be Palkees and Dhoolees at the following rates:—

Palkee	Rs. 4 0 0
Dhoolee	,, 2 4 0

Tickets will be obtainable at all stations.

W. COOPER, Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 22nd November 1862.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 2, Medow Street, at 3 P.M., on Wednesday the 3rd December 1862, in accordance with the 56th Clause of the Deed of Settlement.

As the Meeting will be held for considering the winding up of the Company, and other very important matters, it is requested that each and every shareholder will be present at the Meeting.

NUSSERWANJEE D. BADHURJEE.

Manager B. S. N. Co.

B. S. N. Company's Office, 17th Nov. 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.—It having been determined to dissolve the Indian Navy Club on the 30th November 1862, all persons having claims against that Institution, are requested to submit the same for adjustment within twenty days from the date hereof.

All persons indebted to the Club will be good enough to liquidate the amount of their Bills as speedily as possible.

N. B. WORSLEY, Secretary.

Indian Navy Club, 1st November 1862.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of the late JAMES JOHN BERKLEY, Chief Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway Company, having been granted by the High Court at Bombay, to GEORGE LOUIS CLOWSER, Esq., of Khandalla, all persons having claims on the Estate, and all persons indebted to the Estate are required to communicate with the Executor abovenamed.

Bombay, 8th November 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the interest and responsibility of NESSERWANJEE FRAMJEE DODHEE in the Firm of NESSERWANJEE and PESTONJEE, China Depository at Bombay, ceased from the 24th October last by mutual consent, all debts due to and by the Firm will be received and paid by the remaining partner PESTONJEE COWASJEE KHARAS.

NESSERWANJEE FRAMJEE DODHEE.

૫૦ નવરવાનજી ફરામજી દોધી.

PESTONJEE COWASJEE KHARAS.

૫૦ પેશતનજી કાવશજી ખરાડા.

Bombay, 10th November 1862.

With reference to the above Notice, the Firm will be now carried on in the name of PESTONJEE COWASJEE KHARAS, the remaining partner of the Firm of NESSERWANJEE and PESTONJEE, and he begs to solicit a continuation of those favors which were so liberally accorded to their old Established Firm, and to assure the Public in general, and their customers in particular, that it shall always be their study by care and strict attention in the execution of such orders and commissions as they may be favored with to merit approbation.

૫૦ પેશતનજી કાવશજી ખરાડા.

PESTONJEE COWASJEE KHARAS.

Bombay, 10th November 1862.

Insurances, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka-built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

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Agencies also in Akyab, Bassein, Rangoon, Amoy, Samarang, and Sourabaya, (Java), Padang, (Sumatra), Nagasaki, Yokohama, Bangkok, Manila, and Saigon.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents at Bombay for the above Company are prepared to take Marine Risks to Europe, Australia, China and in general all Asiatic Ports.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858 ..... £196,148
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Do. do. 1860 262,977
Do. do. 1861 262,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

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Royal Insurance Company.

LIFE BRANCH.

THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

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Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th October 1860.

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COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 27th November 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On the arrival of the Galle Telegram with the information that a very large amount of bullion is to arrive by the steamer now due, rates gave way a little, and we now quote as under.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
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To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3	0s.	0d.
" (Seed)	£2	2s.	6d.
To London (Cotton)	£2	15s.	0d. Nominal.
" (Seed)	£2	5s.	0d.
China			
To Clyde			No enquiry.
Hull			
Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.		

(PRICES CURRENT (26th November 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:		Per candy
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	385 to 390
Old Surat	"	390 to 395
Old Dholleras, and Bhownagger	"	408 to 412
Old Oomrawattee	"	375 to 380
Old Comptа	"	385 to 390
Old Dharwar Sawjeneed	"	360 to 365
Old Sanaee, and Nuggur	"	360 to 365
Old Yarroul	"	355 to 360
Khandeish	"	348 to 350
Old Perateher	"	360 to 365
Old Accote	"	390 to 395
Old Mangalore	"	360 to 365
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,480 to 1,485.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Cocanada...at Rs.		6-9 to 6-10 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	8-4 to 8-6 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	33 to 34
	"	40 to 41 nominal.
Niger	"	28 to 29

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Overand Summary of this morning.)

WE have no interesting features to notice in the state of our Market during the past fortnight; the general position of business remains much the same as before. A very moderate business has been doing in *Piece Goods* at rather declining rates; we have as yet no signs of a general demand from up-country, the dealers still continue to hold off in the hope of adverse accounts from England; in the bazar only limited enquiries are made and are freely met by weak speculative holders at rather easier rates, whereas the importers are very firm and look forward for an improvement; the market closes firm with less demand and a downward tendency of prices. *Yarns* shew an improvement in enquiry though not in value. *Metals* are less steady and prices are looking down.

In the Produce Market also the operations are limited. *Cotton* is dealt in to a small extent, at dearer prices for the new crop, and the same rates for the old staple. *Seeds* are dull and lower.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—*Grey Shirtings* have been dealt in to a very limited extent at lower rates; both 40 and 45 in. except 6 and 6½ lbs. of the latter kind, have declined about two to three annas per piece; transactions have been confined to heavier weights of 50 and 54 in, for which rather better prices are being offered. *Grey Printers* are quiet and quoted lower. *Grey Longcloths* in small request at reduced rates. *Grey Madapollams* are only saleable at lower figures. *Grey T Cloths* shew a good demand and fetch higher rates. *Grey Jaconets* have changed hands to a fair extent, and prices are somewhat dearer. *Grey Domestics* firm in demand and value. *Grey Mulls* quiet at former rates.

Bleached Goods, however, are in good demand, and sales of *Shirtings*, *Madapollams*, *Jacconets* and *Lappets* have transpired at higher rates: others are firm.

Colored and *Printed Goods* have a steady enquiry; business, however, is checked by the firmness of holders. *Dyed Cambrics*, *Jacconets*, and *Mulls* are quoted at higher figures.

Turkey Red Goods have a better enquiry, and prices hardening. *Twill* is in excellent demand at advanced rates, while for *Cambrics* and *Mulls* the enquiry is somewhat weaker.

The sales reported are:—

(From 13th to 27th instant inclusive.)

Grey Shirtings.

					Rs.	a.	p.
6500	Pieces,	45 in, 38 yds,	8¼ to 8¾ lbs	.....	7	15	0 p. pce.
500	"	40 in, 38 yds,	9	10oz.	5	0	0
750	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	7	2	0
500	"	50 in, 38 yds,	10	8	8	14	0
1600	"	50 in, 38 yds,	9	.....	8	0	0
1200	"	54 in, 38 yds,	10	.....	8	4	0
850	"	54 in, 38 yds,	11	.....	9	0	0
300	"	40 in, 38 yds,	7	.....	7	0	0
300	"	40 in, 38 yds,	6	.....	6	0	0

Grey Madapollams.

250	Pieces,	32 in, 24 yds,	2 lbs.	12 oz.	2	13	0
2400	"	32 "	24 yds,	3	12	3	9	0
1200	"	32 "	24 yds,	2	8	2	7	0

Grey Jaconets.

1000	Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,	3 lbs.	.....	3	14	0
750	"	45 in, 22 yds,	3	12 oz.	4	0	0
150	"	45 in, 22 yds,	4	4	4	8	0
1000	"	45 in, 20 yds,	3	.....	3	3	0
800	"	45 in, 22 yds,	4	12	4	0	6
2000	"	45 in, 22 yds,	2	8	2	11	0
3000	"	40 in, 20 yds,	2	8	2	12	0
2500	"	40 in, 20 yds,	2	2	2	5	0
1500	"	40 in, 20 yds,	2	8	2	12	0
1500	"	40 in, 20 yds,	3	.....	3	3	0
3000	"	40 in, 20 yds,	2	8	2	11	0

Grey T Cloth.

1500	Pieces,	30 in, 24 yds,	5 lbs.	.....	4	2	0
1200	"	30 in, 24 yds,	4	.....	3	7	0
1000	"	30 in, 24 yds,	4	.....	3	7	0
2500	"	30 in, 24 yds,	4	4 oz.	3	12	6
6000	"	36 in, 24 yds,	4	14	4	13	0
1000	"	39 in, 24 yds,	5	8	4	7	3
1000	"	39 in, 24 yds,	5	8	4	8	0

Grey Mulls.

2000	Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	1	15	0
2000	"	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	2	3	0
2000	"	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	2	7	0
2000	"	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	2	11	0

Grey Cambrics.

1500	"	50 in, 24 yds,	5	4 oz.	4	11	6
500	"	50 in, 24 yds,	5	4	4	12	0
1000	"	45 in, 22 yds,	4	12	4	4	0
700	"	45 in, 22 yds,	5	4	4	12	0
700	"	50 in, 22 yds,	5	4	4	12	0
800	"	50 in, 22 yds,	5	14	5	0	0
1000	"	45 in, 22 yds,	4	12	4	4	0
700	"	45 in, 22 yds,	5	4	4	12	0
700	"	50 in, 22 yds,	5	4	4	12	0
800	"	50 in, 22 yds,	5	14	5	0	0
1000	"	50 in, 24 yds,	5	4	4	11	6

Grey Printers.

2000	Pieces,	26 in, 30 yds,	3 lbs.	4 oz.	3	5	6

White Shirtings.

1500	Pieces,	36 in, 40 yds,		.....	7	4	0

White Jacconets.

2300	Pieces	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	2	6	0

White Cambrics.

200	Pieces,	40 in, 12 yds,		.....	3	4	0
200	"	40 in, 12 yds,		.....	3	8	0
100	"	40 in, 12 yds,		.....	3	12	0
100	"	40 in, 12 yds,		.....	4	0	0
100	"	40 in, 12 yds,		.....	4	4	0
100	"	40 in, 12 yds,		.....	4	8	0

White Lappets.

900	Pieces	40 in, 10 yds,		.....	1	15	6
300	"	40 in, 12 yds,		.....	2	10	0

Orange Prints.

700	Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,		.....	2	12	0

Gown Prints.

3200	Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,		.....	4	15	0

Black and White Prints.

1500	Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,		.....	5	1	0

T. Red Prints.

500	Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,		.....	6	12	0

T. Red Twills.

400	Pieces,	⅞ in, 28 yds,		.....	8	4	0
500	"	⅞ in, 28 yds,		.....	8	4	0

T. Red Mulls.

1200	Pieces	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	4	15	0

T. Red Jacconets.

500	Pieces	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	5	12	0

T. Red Cambrics.

5650	Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,		.....	6	10	0
200	"	⅞ in, 28 yds,		.....	6	1	0
500	"	⅞ in, 28 yds,		.....	6	8	0
500	"	24 in, 28 yds,		.....	6	5	0
4½600	Dozens	Handkerchiefs		at Rs. 12	0	0	p. doz.

TWIST.—There has been a better feeling in the market, and enquiries are being made by speculators. Holders are firm, but prices, however, are not higher. *Mule* commands more enquiry than *Water*. *Dyed Yarns* in limited request at dearer rates. *T. R. Yarns* quiet and unaltered in value. Sales are:—

20	Bales	Mule Twist	200 lbs Nos.	30	..... at As.	11½ p.lb
20	"	Do.	200	30	"	11½
60	"	Do.	200	30	"	11½
60	"	Do.	300	30	"	11½
10	"	Do.	300	30	"	12½
5	"	Do.		60	"	19½
7	"	Do.		70	"	22½
20	"	M. Water Twist	300 lbs.	40	"	16½
20	"	Do.		30	"	11½
10	"	Do.		50	"	17½
2	"	Do.		80	"	23
2	"	Do.		90	"	24
2	"	Do.		100	"	25
23	"	Orange Twist	400 lbs.	30, 60	"	18½
15	"	Do.	400	30, 60	"	18
15	"	Green Twist	400	40, 50	"	18
5	"	L Red Twist	400	40	"	18

METALS.—*For Copper* the enquiry has become dull, and all descriptions have declined in value. *Yellow Metal*, owing to large arrivals, has changed hands at easier rates. *Swedish Bar Iron* owing to large supplies, has receded in value, while *English Bars* barely maintain former values; in other sorts little or nothing doing. *Steel Tubs* have declined in value; but *Faggots* are firm. *Lead* both *Sheet and Pig*, are enquired for at lower rates, *Spelter* saleable only at heavy reduction in price. *Tin Plates* quiet at about previous prices. *Quicksilver* in very limited request, and quotations are rather easier. Sales reported are:—

					Rs.	a.	p.	
250	Tons.	Iron Swedish Bar			56	8	0	p.cdy.
100	Cwt.	Yellow Metal Sheathing			16	0	0	p.cwt.
100	"	Ditto.	Bruzer		45	8	0	"
175	"	Ditto.	Ditto		45	8	0	"
500	Tubs.	Steel Swedish			10	0	0	
500	"	Do.	do.		10	0	0	
350	"	Do.	do.		10	2	6	
1300	Bundles	Steel Swedish			13	8	0	p. cdy
500	Cwt.	Spelter			10	6	0	p. cwt

COCHINEAL in dull enquiry at reduced rates.

SAFFRON enquired for at advanced rates.

COALS are in firm demand at rising prices.

CORKS of better description in demand at higher figures; low qualities barely maintain former value.

CORDAGE.—Both *Europe* and *Manilla* have been in better request at advanced rates; *Indian* remains unaltered.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The market has continued inactive during the past fortnight; operations to a moderate extent have been done by Native shippers and speculators in anticipation of better news from England, while the European Houses keep almost entirely out of the market. The price of *Old Cotton* has remained unchanged, while that of *New Cotton* has advanced about Rs. 10 per candy. Loud complaints are made as to the quality now coming to market, every parcel being adulterated to some extent and rendering selection more difficult. Sales reported are:—

Candy.		Rs.
660	New Dholleras	370½ (to arr. in April & May.)
250	Do.	375 (to arrive in April.)
125	Old Do.	412
500	" Do.	398 (do. without selection.)
250	New Do.	372½ (to arr. in April & May.)
500	" Do.	375 (do. do.)
1000	" Do.	365 (to arr. in Apr. & May.)
200	" Do.	378 (do. do.)
500	" Oomrawattee	360 (to arr. in Mar. & April.)
75	" Bygunghaut	385 (to arr. in May.)

WOOL has been more freely offered, and rates have declined about Rs. 20 per candy.

OILSEEDS.—The market continues dull at lower prices. *Linseed* is not much enquired for, and prices have receded to Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 6-10 as. for ready parcels, and Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-6 as. for future delivery. *Rapeseed* is quiet and worth Rs. 8 to 8-4 as. *Sesame Seed* has receded to Rs. 36 for white quality, and Rs. 33 for mixed quality. Other seeds are also quoted a little lower. Sales are:—

25000	cwt.	Linseed, (to arrive in January to March) at Rs.		6	7	0 p. cwt.
3000	"	Do. (to arrive in April)			5	11 0 "

COFFEE remains unchanged: *Mocha* and *Berbera* have been more freely offered at reduced rates: *Malabar* is still bare in stock, and higher prices are asked.

PEPPER held for higher prices owing to limited stocks.

HEMP.—Holders have become less firm, and prices are less steady.

SALTPETRE.—*Bengal* and *Rajapore* out of stock; *Sind* and *Refined* held for firm rates.

MADDER ROOT.—*Muscat* can be had at somewhat cheaper rates: *Sind* out of stock.

GUMS.—*Ammoniac*, *Aniasie*, and *Olibanum* command an advance on last quotations; other sorts can be had on easier terms.

OPIUM.—Market is firm and as there is no great accumulation of stocks, we may see present prices maintained unless accounts from China are very unfavourable. We quote to-day Rs. 1,480 per chest for drug in stock and Rs. 1,470 for delivery in February.

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

THE Money Market has remained without change during the past fortnight; money in the bazar continues rather easy, the supply and demand being very well balanced. The rates of discount of the Bank of Bombay remain unaltered: the last returns of the Bank shew an increase of ten lacs in the Cash Balance.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits	"	1,09,57,909
Other Deposits	"	1,00,00,968
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	"	7,24,445
Rest	"	3,91,001
	Rupees...	2,72,99,323

Assets.

Government Securities	Rs.	12,54,765
Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	"	52,19,871
Credit Accounts on do. do.	"	9,10,504
Bills discounted	"	46,47,961
Dead Stock	"	2,99,587
Balances with Branches and Agents	"	13,84,507
Cash Rs. 49,46,368		
Securities " 20,11,541		
	"	69,57,909
Cash and Currency Notes	"	66,24,209
Rupees...		2,72,99,323

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES after some fluctuations have remained firm at our quotations, viz.: *Fours*, 93; *Fives* 103½; and *Fives-and-a-half*, 111 to 111¼.

BULLION continues in good demand; about seventy lacs are expected from England by the Mail of 3rd instant now due.

EXCHANGE on England opened at 2s. 1 1/16d. for Bank Bills, and 2s. 1 1/16d. for *Credits*, and 2s. 1 5/16d. to 2s. 1¾d. for Documents, but in consequence of the quantity of second and third class of Bills not being sufficient for the requirements of the local Banks, rates gave way towards the close fully 1/16d. and remain weak at our quotations. A large amount of business has been done in Bank Bills for this Mail. Today's quotations are for *Bank Bills*, 2s. 0¼d.; *Credits* 2s. 0¼d., and *Documents*, 2s. 1d.

On Calcutta rates have further receded, and considerable drawings were made at Rs. 98 for 60 days' sight bills, and Rs. 99½ for sight bills.

On China, nominal rate Rs. 215 to 216 per 100 dols.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight			2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.		
"	4	do.		2s. 0½d.	do.
"	3	do.		2s. 0¾d.	do.
"	2	do.		2s. 1d.	do.
"	1	do.		2s. 1¼d.	do.
"	On demand			2s. 1½d.	do.
On Scotland	do.		} 2s. 0d.		do.
On Ireland	do.				
On Calcutta, at 3 days' sight			98		
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe			1s. 11¾d.		do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one year, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the night at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on Encashment of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ½ per cent.
Hours of Business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st November 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 36, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£611,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at		2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.	
4	Do.	at	2s.	0¼d. "
⅓	Do.	at	2s.	0¼d. "
2	Do.	at	2s.	0¼d. "
⅓	Do.	at	2s.	0¼d. "
Sight	Do.	at	2s.	0d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interests allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED DEPOSITS, as follows:—

Repayable on one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.			
Do.	for 6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
November 10th, 1861. Agent.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ..... 2s. 1d. do.
Ditto on demand ..... 2s. 1¼d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 11th November 1862. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0½d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 1d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 1¼d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 2s. 1½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 21st Nov. 1862. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....No. 3, Crosby Square, LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¼d.
"	4 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
"	3 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
"	2 months' sight	2s. 1d.
"	1 month's sight	2s. 1¼d.
"	On demand	
On Scotland		} 2s.
On Ireland		
Circular Notes		1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Bombay, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the Bank's Deposits, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On retiring Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the night at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 6th November 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXC

causes among European soldiers in India since the commencement of the present century is 62.45 per 1,000; while the mortality between the same ages in one of the most unhealthy English towns (Liverpool) is 17 per 1,000. To this list must be added the loss of men who have invalided in consequence of not being able to perform their duties which, if we take Colonel Sykes' report, amounted in Bengal to 36.1, in Bombay to 31.60, in Madras to 20.16 per 1000, per annum. In Bombay, in 1845 the death rate in the forces was 101.0 per 1,000 and rose to 203.7 per 1,000 in 1852. There must have been a great improvement in the conservancy of our island since that time to reduce the mortality tables to their present rate. Still much might be done to preserve the health of our European troops by locating them in one or other of the mountain ranges of India. "The whole of India," says Dr. Moore, "from north to south and from east to west, is intersected by continuous chains of hills—divided, it may be said, into small triangles by them, so that one or other of them may be reached from most stations where our soldiers are placed within a fortnight's march at the utmost. It may be granted that all these mountain ranges are not equally healthy—they have sanitary excellencies peculiar to themselves—but on all of them may be found spots infinitely more healthy than the burning plains below."

The advantages which Dr. Moore notices as derived from a residence on hill ranges are, 1st, escape from the intense heat of the plains; 2nd, escape from the plague of musquitoes, flies, &c.; 3rd, escape from an atmosphere greatly impregnated with malaria into one much less saturated; 4th, total exemption (on some ranges) from epidemic cholera; 5th, less liability to the worst forms of dysentery; 6th, exemption from cachexia loci; 7th, capability of exercise without exhaustion; 8th, a greater aptitude and capability for mental exertion. These are great advantages and such as should induce our civil and military authorities to unite together in carrying out Dr. Moore's warmly expressed hope that we may soon count our Indian hill stations not by thirties but by hundreds.

Still we must not forget that mere height alone will not prevent the formation of malaria. "Mountain ranges are composed of rocks, in the valleys and hollows of which disintegration and decay of vegetable products have caused deposits of rich soil of a very porous description. The water percolating through this sponge-like mass lodges in the cavities of the rock. For water so lodging there is no escape by drainage, and hence, under the influence of a hot sun, as is the case in the plains, the occurrence of paroxysmal fever demonstrates the formation of malaria." Dr. Heyne, when writing on the hill fever of Southern India, shows, that where the material of mountain ranges contains a large portion of perruginous homblende, we have the evidence of the presence of malaria. Seeing then that malaria does exist in mountain ranges, though diseases produced by it in high ranges, are of a less virulent type than is the case on the plains;—the authorities should be very careful in the matter of choosing superintendents for our hill sanataria as so much depends on their thorough knowledge of sanitary science. Dr. Moore indeed tells us that in a tropical mountain region sanitation is of more importance than even in the plains, because in it the diseases of both temperate and tropical climates meet; in it the malarious fever of the East and the typhus of the West both find a genial habitation; in it scrofula flourishes as in the under ground tenements of an English city, and diarrhœa and dysentery are very common;—in such a locality sanitation is required more than even on the plains below, where the bodies of animals dry up like mummies, no decomposition taking place.

In the paper published in the *Lancet* of September 13th, Dr. Moore goes over the principal hill stations already established and shews the importance of sanitation in each of them, and the defects in this respect which still exist though in a mitigated form: as a specimen we shall give our readers Dr. Mackay's report of Ootacamund;—"The station is divided by a deep valley, a large portion of which is filled with water, forming a lake. At the upper extremity of this, the large station bazaar is situated. The houses there are crowded together; those in the lower street are built close to the water, many of them on a foundation formed of the rubbish thrown out from the houses above and the filth washed down by the rain from the upper street. With every natural facility for doing it effectually, drainage has been totally neglected, not only in the bazaar, but throughout the whole station. It will hardly be believed that undrained swamps, some over them and not a few on a lower level than the swamp itself." The potato cultivation, the noxious weeds, nettles, brambles, giant thistles, and lobelias, are described as most luxuriant and objectionable. "In short, the whole station is a strange mixture of neglected compounds, bogs, and neat flower-gardens. Every convenient bush is made use of to deposit filth under of every description. The sweepings and refuse of each dwelling are thrown wherever they can be conveniently disposed of. It is argued that the station has been healthy—that such things are better left as they are, and that no injurious consequences can result in this region!" The consequence of this apathy and neglect has been the appearance of cholera on the Neilgherries. We are sorry that we cannot go fully into the matter contained in these able papers by Dr. Moore. The difficulty has been with us what to leave out, for each part is equally important. We hope we have given enough to awaken the interest of the community in this matter. We shall now conclude this brief notice by quoting the conclusion of Dr. Moore's papers which refers to the remedy proposed. Dr. Moore says:—"The establishment of a thorough system of sanitation is sufficiently easy. Let a couple of hundred prisoners from one of the crowded gaols of the plains, with a few sepoys as a guard, be brought up the hill; let them first hut themselves, and afterwards set to work making drains, and clearing away vegetation, enlarging roads, building bunds to tanks, &c. Afterwards let a tax be levied, *by authority*, on each landlord or tenant, exempting, of course, the military on duty, and officers present on sick certificate. Let the proceeds of this tax be spent in keeping in repair what the prisoners have effected, and in the maintenance of a public conservancy, and clearing establishment. Let the medical, (as by Regulations for the Medical Officers of the Army, par. 22, p. 81 is now the case in all cantonments on the plains,) be the *ex-officio* sanitary officer, with certain well-defined powers. Let some such scheme as this be carried out, and our hill stations will then be sanitaria all the year round, instead of being, as many of them now are, simple refuges from heat during the hot months of the year." * * * *

"What has been done for the cantonment and town of Kurrachee, may be easily effected for our hill sanitaria. Dr. Grierson, in his Report on Cholera in Sind during 1861," (read at the meeting of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society held in December last) states:—"The regularly paid well fed troops suffered but little; the other inhabitants comparatively little: for in these stations, and others to some extent, hygiene has not been unknown. It is due to Sir Bartle Frere, K.C.B., to state, that in Kurrachee first, and afterwards elsewhere, he originated changes and improvements in this direction, which only require extension, improvement, and supervision, to give Sind a character of excellence in this respect, and to protect, in a great measure, its inhabitants from the ill effects of epidemic states of the air. Not simply the removal of refuse, of all waste, filth of all descriptions, is insisted on; but the disposal of all noxious matters by inhumation and incineration in furnaces, constitute the peculiar features of the hygiene measures adopted in the province."

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, *26th Nov.* 7-50.

THE steamer *Mauritius*, from Calcutta anchored.

MADRAS, *26th Nov.* 9-40.

THE steamer *Nubia*, from Suez anchored.

MADRAS, *26th Nov.* 3-56.

THE Steamer *Nubia*, sailed for Calcutta.

WE are very sorry to have to record an attempt on the life of Colonel Gawler, which may yet be followed by the most serious consequences. A thief entered his tent in the Head Quarters camp the night before last, one march from Agra on the Gwalior road. Colonel Gawler made an attempt to seize him, when the man stabbed him with a knife or dagger, through the chest underneath the region of the heart. The disturbance aroused a servant, who also, in attempting to capture the thief, was stabbed, we believe mortally. Colonel Gawler lies in a very dangerous state. The Deputy Magistrate went out yesterday to take his deposition; and meantime the criminal has been caught.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov.* 20.

LOCAL.

WRECK OF THE COLOMBO.

THE *Ottawa*, Capt. Sparkes, was last evening despatched to Minicoy Island to the relief of the Passengers and crew of the *Colombo*. She carries stores and provisions, and will, in all probability, proceed immediately to Suez with the passengers, and the portion of mails recovered from the wreck. Some surprise is publicly expressed at the *Colombo's* course being so shaped so as to bring her to her present lamentable position: but we must reserve our judgment until we are better informed, at the same time bearing in mind that the *Colombo* is an iron vessel and that the compasses of such vessels are almost entirely unreliable, and that they are frequently known to be three or four points at variance with observations at noon. It is reported the *Colombo* had a great amount of gold and specie on board. The P. and O. Company's steamer *Azoff* will leave this morning at 8 o'clock for the same destination, probably with Captain Black, Superintendent of the Company in Bombay, on board.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Budhi-Vardhak Society will be held this evening, in the rooms of the Budhi-Vardhak School, Kalbadevi Road, at half-Past seven, when Mr. Karsandas Múlji will deliver a lecture on "REFORM." At the end of the lecture Kavee Narmadashankar Lalshankar will read a few poetical pieces prepared for the occasion.

THE following is a list of passengers proceeding by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Jeddo*, Captain E. P. G. Browne, to Aden and Suez, at 8 P.M.:—

For Suez.—Captain Playfair, and Mr. H. N. McLaurin.

For Malta.—Lady Arnould, two infants, and three native servants.

For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Kemball, and child; Mrs. Hunziker, and three children; Mrs. Greaves, infant, and two children; Captain Charlton; Lieut. Way; Mr. E. Jones; and Mr. L. F. Peniston.

For Southampton.—Mrs. Keys, and infants; Mr. Robinson; Lieut. Hall, H.M.'s 103rd Regiment; Mrs. Postt, and infant; and Assistant Surgeon H. Taylor.

OUR OVERLAND SUMMARY is now ready for delivery. The following is a table of its Contents:—

List of Passengers.
Latest Intelligence.
Heads of Intelligence.
General Summary of News.
Bombay.—Local.
Miscellaneous News.
Hurricane at the Seychelles Islands.
Victoria and Albert Gardens and Museum.
The Land Defences and Removal of the Ramparts of Bombay.
Distress in Lancashire.—Meeting in the Town Hall, Calcutta.
Topics of the Time.
The Land Question.
Proposed David Sassoon Hospital at Poona.
Charity amongst the Parsees.
Railway Affairs.
Public Works in North Canara.
European Vagrants.
Public Meeting at Calcutta on aid of Relief in Lancashire.
Lawyers and Doctors.
The Ilaing Controversy.
Annexation of Salsette to the Town and Collectorate of Bombay.
Railway through the Cotton Districts.
Land Defences and removal of the present Ramparts of Bombay.
Indian Intelligence.
Bengal.
North-West Provinces.
The Punjaub.
Peshawur.
North West Frontier.
Central India.
Oudh.
Mysore.
Nizam's Dominions.
Baroda.
Bangalore.
Letters to the Editor.
Katty war.
The Bombay Services.
Appointments and Promotions, Leave, &c. &c., in the Civil, Military, and Naval Departments.
Commercial Gazette.
Report on the Bombay Market.
Cochin Market Report.
Shipping Intelligence.
Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
Arrivals and Departures, with Lists of Passengers.
Births, Marriages & Deaths.
Advertisements.

ALSO the BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, published at this office, is now available.

TEMPERANCE AMONG THE SAILORS.—The Bombay Temperance Union held a meeting on Monday evening at the Sailors' Home, at which the Rev. Dr. Fraser presided. Besides the Chairman we noticed Mrs. Fraser, and Miss Mitchell, the Rev. G. Bowen, Messrs. Hornsby, Lindsay, Williamson, John Vitters, Main, Glover, Drury, (Secretary to the Union), &c. &c.

The Rev. Chairman opened the meeting with prayer; then alluded in very feeling terms to the great loss that the Union had sustained in the death of their late inestimable Secretary, Mr. James Vitters. He called upon the Rev. Mr. Bowen to read a minute which he had been requested to draw up by the Committee expressive of their sympathies on the lamentable occasion.

The Rev. Mr. Bowen then proceeded to read the minute as follows:—The Committee of the Bombay Temperance Union are called to the melancholy task of placing upon their records a notice of the death of their Secretary, Mr. James Hartwig Vitters, who was called away from earth on Saturday, October 4th, after a very brief illness. Mr. Vitters had won for himself a very high place in the estimation, regard and confidence of the Christian community of Bombay; and his removal has been felt as a great loss. It was his aim and study to serve his generation; he was characterised by a singular unselfishness; he was ready for every good word and work; he breathed the spirit of peace and charity; he conducted himself as a steward, that must give account. In the inscrutable Providence of God, called away at the early age of 27, when his career of usefulness seemed to be just opening, it is a consolatary reflection that the elements of character which fitted him to live, fitted him also to ascend to a higher and more blissful scene of activity. His end was peace. He knew in whom he had believed. In common with a large circle of endeared friends, the members of this Committee would express to the parents and relatives of their late Secretary, their deep and abiding sympathy with them, in the great affliction that has so unexpectedly fallen upon them. Mr. Vitters was for upwards of five years the Secretary of this Union; and it would be difficult to express in too strong language the obligations under which the Temperance cause in Bombay, is to our departed friend. He had a very clear perception of the frightful evils caused directly by an excessive indulgence in spirituous liquors, and indirectly by a more moderate use of them; and he believed that the principle of this Union, the principle of Total Abstinence, was, as the world is now constituted, the only one upon which we could rely for the cure and for the prevention of that scourge of humanity, Intemperance. His convictions on the subject were only deepened by the visit that he paid to the United Kingdom in 1860; and on his return he succeeded in giving a new impulse to the cause, by means of public soirées, very happily conceived and most successfully carried out. May that impulse not die out; may the remembered example of our late zealous Secretary animate us; like him may we seek to serve our generation, that when summoned to depart, it may be said of each of us, in some allowable sense, "he hath done what he could."

The Chairman said that God had formed us into a body and that the various members of that body had their several uses. Some were intended to think and to guide those that worked, the one was just as useful as the other. The Almighty had provided a place for every one on this earth, except the drunkard, for whom no provision had been made. He was not in his right place in the family circle, as he was quite incapable of performing his duties. Some might say that that did not apply to them they not having families, for he knew that to a great extent a seafaring life was a life of isolation. But that would not always be the case, the time would come when they would have their wives and families vested in some spot in their native land. He knew that it was most difficult to alter habits that had been long formed, but when we become convinced that we needed to reform those habits we must pray to God to enable us to do so. Sailors often visited strange lands and foreign and distant climes and barbarous shores. They would often receive a great deal more hospitality than they did if they had not a bad name. They should strive to retrieve that bad name and then they would shed a bright example wherever they went. In conclusion he would call their attention to the word of God which told us that there was no place in heaven for the drunkard. Our Lord Jesus Christ said that he went before to prepare a place for his people. He spoke of a house with many mansions, but there was no place in those many mansions for the drunkard. He would be utterly miserable in heaven, he would have no means there of gratifying his sinful desires. There was no place in heaven, no place on earth. There was only one place, the place of everlasting woe, which was the only one provided for him. Those that carried on this life here "shall be cast into hell." It was very solemn to contemplate that in the great universe of God there was no place provided for the drunkard but the place of woe, where there is weeping and gnashing of teeth; for it is said that no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven.

Mr. James Lindsay, Army Scripture reader, addressed the meeting in his usual style of unadorned eloquence. We have often had the pleasure of hearing this gentleman address soldiers and other persons, but never heard him address an audience composed of seafaring men. He however proved himself to be as much at home among the Tars as with the sons of Mars. We regret that we have not room to give a sketch even of his speech but suffice it to say that it was full of anecdote and experience blending that which was both amusing and instructive.

Mr. Drury, the newly appointed Secretary, followed in a long and interesting address.

At the close of this very interesting meeting it was carried by acclamation, that another meeting should be held on that day fortnight. The meeting was well attended by seamen, who conducted themselves in the best possible manner, and paid the greatest attention to the several speakers.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 495½ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 16th Nov. 1862.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 61,100.			
Amount	Rs.	36,372	2 3
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	50,372	1 3
Total...	Rs.	86,744	3 6

Corresponding Week last year. Open 438 Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 51,738.			
Amount	Rs.	28,601	13 10
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	35,352	0 5
Total...	Rs.	63,953	14 3

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 26th Nov. 1862.

BULSAR.—Cloudy S.W. Light.
BROACH.—Fine. S.E.
CANNANORE.—Fair, East. Ther. 81.
GOA.—Fair, wind steady from East.
GALLE.—Calm and cloudy. Ther. 80.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, light. S.W.
KURRACHEE.—Fair. N.E.
MADRAS.—Fine, N.E. Ther. 80.
PAUMBEN.—Rainy, N.E. Ther. 80.
SURAT.—Fair morning and night cool.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

FLUSHING DRAINS.—The Chief Resident Engineer of the Bombay Water Works addressed the following letter to the Board through their clerk:—

Sir,—"I request that you will inform the Board of Municipal Commissioners that I have the honor of drawing their attention to the fact that last monsoon rainfall did not yield a supply of water equal to the consumption, and that I should feel obliged if they would economise the lake water and use well water where practical for watering the roads, as well as to have some arrangement made to prevent its abuse in flushing drains that can be much better cleansed out by scavengers.

"Both yesterday and this morning as I passed up Bellasis road I found some of the scavenging department flushing (as they called it) the drain leading along that road. I need scarcely say this was an abuse as the drain in question is an open one and could have been cleaned out much better by hand, in fact the jet of water they were throwing into it was so small that it was merely stirring up exhalations without causing any efflux of sewage matter."

In reference to this subject the following minute by Major Curtis, concurred in by Mr. Forjett, was forwarded for the information of the Chief Resident Engineer:—

"The drain was ordered to be cleansed and not flushed: no doubt the exhalations were "stirred up" in the operation as it was necessary to remove the filth *entirely* and this could only be done effectually with the assistance of Vehar water.

"With almost 57 feet of water in the Lake, it hardly appears necessary to try economy in a measure calculated to improve the health of the town by increased cleanliness in such evils as open drains.

"The water wasted and illegitimately made use of in the fountains and pleasure gardens of some of the Parsee and Native owners of houses would be more than sufficient to clean half the open drains in Bombay. I have myself directed the attention of our Assessor to two or three cases of wanton waste committed by parties living near and about Malabar Hill, and the heavy assessment that I trust will be imposed on them in consequence will soon prove a check to further extravagance. I commend this point to the consideration of the Chief Resident Engineer."

WATER FOR CLEANSING FISH MARKET.—The Inspector of Slaughter-houses and markets, suggested to the Municipal Commissioners that the Proprietor of the Fish market in Said Abdool Rahim Street, should be required in accordance with rule 3 of the Bye laws, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 1861, page 960, to have a pipe laid on to provide a sufficient supply of water to make the said market in a clean and wholesome state.

Resolved that the proprietor be required to lay on the water at his own expense and that Mr. Watson be directed to enforce the rule under which the connection is to be made.

THE MARINE LINES.—The following communication from Dr. Broughton, Surgeon H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I., has been forwarded through the Deputy Inspector General, Dr. Hamilton, to the Commissioners:—"Sir,—In compliance with your memo. of the 11th instant I have the honor to report that I believe the main cause of the appearance of Cholera in the Lines of my Regiment may be laid to the filthy, stagnant, and stinking condition of an open drain running immediately outside the eastern boundary of the Lines.

"This drain is now full of decomposing animal and vegetable matter, evolving noxious gas, and the prevailing east winds carry this deleterious element through the lines which open from that quarter.

"It has been argued that this drain is merely a water drain having no connexion with any sewer and therefore not requiring flushing or cleansing, and its present disgusting condition leads us to suppose that it is entirely neglected by the parties to whose care the scavenging arrangements of Bombay are entrusted, but unfortunately in this permeable soil, no drain can remain pure, and if in the vicinity of contaminating substances the fluid contents of such drain will attract themselves and imbibe poison, and thus a net work of malaria is spread over this quarter by the want of flushing and cleansing the said drains.

"Referred records to my Hospital returns to state that the most severe visitations of cholera have been accompanied by north east winds, and this fact would seem to strengthen my opinion as to the evil effects of this drain.

"On the northern aspect a dense and filthy suburb of the native town adjoins the lines, falling doubtless to the unhealthiness of the locality, an over-crowded cemetary and the cesspool of two Regimental Hospitals with their out-buildings complete the circumvallation of the spot and prevent the possibility of any fresh breeze blowing through the lines.

"I would respectfully suggest for your consideration the propriety of urging upon the authorities the urgent necessity of cleansing and frequently flushing these drains from the adjacent Vehar pipes and thus in some measure mitigating the many evils which unite in most unhealthy corner of Bombay."

The clerk of the Commissioners informed Dr. Hamilton in reply to the above, "that at the instance of the Board the Garrison Engineer's Department has flushed the drain alluded to and will continue to do so daily."

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—WEDNESDAY, 26TH NOV.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

FORGERY, PERJURY AND CONSPIRACY.—Bomanjee Sorabjee, Jehangeer Eduljee, Rustomjee Manockjee, Shapoorjee Cooverjee, Jamsetjee Manockjee and Martin Curley, were again brought up on remand from the 16th ultimo.

Mr. W. H. Crawford for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton, instructed by Mr. Sangster, and Mr. Bayley, instructed by Mr. Judge for the prisoners, except the first one who was undefended.

Muncherjee Rustomjee, the approver, was cross-examined by Mr. Bayley, he said,—I was dismissed by Messrs. Brice & Co., as I did not agree with the head clerk. I was in their service for a year and a half. I took my discharge in April or June this year. I have no certificate of my discharge. I was told that I did not give a proper account. I was not charged with misappropriating. At the time I took my discharge I gave a proper account of the godown which was in my charge. I was on bad terms with the head clerk. I have not been in employment since then. My father supports me. I was made plaintiff in the action in the Small Cause Court. I knew at the time that the document on which the action was brought was a forgery. I gave altogether false evidence in that case. I was put up nominally as a plaintiff. Pallonjee made no arrangement with me regarding the evidence I now give here, on the contrary I went to Pallonjee and begged him to save my life. I have known Pallonjee since the case came on in the Small Cause Court. I have not been living with him and I am not constantly in his company. I may have talked to him there and here when I was summoned. I had no conversation with him at my house. I did not know of an information having been laid by Martin Curley here in September last. I changed my mind on the day Pallonjee made an affidavit. I did come here on the day Curley laid his information but I took no notice. I came here accidentally. I heard that there was a case going on here,—a case of robbery before Mr. Crawford. When I have leisure I come here to hear cases. I heard a case of a robbery by a Gátee of a upper bucket. I did not come here with Curley. I knew him as he was put up as a witness in the Small Cause Court. I had no conversation with him before. I did not go with him to a Solicitor's office.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton.—I admit that I have been guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Re-examined by Mr. Crawford.—I changed my mind when Pallonjee made an affidavit.

Cross-examined by Bomanjee Sorabjee,—As far as I recollect the action against Pallonjee Jewanjee was filed on the 28th July. I had the note about a week before the action but it was filed in my name. I and Bomanjee did borrow money from a Marwarree but for our household expenses. I took Rs. 25 and the paper was signed by the prisoner as well as me. The whole of the body of that paper was written by the prisoner. He received all the money and I received the 25 rupees from him. I do not know if the money was obtained from the Marwaree on the day the action was filed. I did come here on the 11th August to apply for a summons against Pallonjee for Perjury. I came with Jamsetjee Manockjee and Bomanjee Sorabjee. The prisoner took me in a buggy on that very day to Mr. Forjett and put me up to what to say to Mr. Forjett. The prisoner, I, the buggywallah and a European Constable went to Mr. Forjett. The prisoner put the European constable up to what he was to do. On the 19th August the prisoner brought Henry Martin and Philip de Souza. I did not know them before that day. I did not go with Pallonjee and that promissory Note for Rs. 500 to the Income Tax office. On the 20th when we were returning to the Fort, I was not stopped by Pallonjee and his friends. The prisoner did not run away from me on the morning of the 20th. Pallonjee and his friend Hormusjee were not taking me to Mr. Barton's bungalow. I went there with Pallonjee's Manager Rustomjee.

Re-examined by Mr. Crawford.—The note was written a week before the action was filed, it was not in my possession at all after it was written, it was with Bomanjee. I changed my mind about 9 o'clock on the day that the affidavit for a new trial was made, my name was not in the information laid by Curley in the first instance. I was only served with a summons after I gave my evidence here.

Pallonjee Jewanjee, the prosecutor was recalled and said,—The information now read is the same that was laid before the Magistrate, Mr. Crawford. I did no receive a letter from Muncherjee calling on me to pay Rs. 500 the amount of a promissory note. I did not write the letter produced nor is this my signature on it.

His Worship again postponed the further investigation of the case until after the Sessions.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

EQUITY SIDE LATE SUPREME COURT.

Causes for hearing this day.

Lallbhoy Vullubhoy and others *vs.* Cowasjee Nanabhoy and others. (Part heard.)

Framjeevundass Hurjeevundass *vs.* Mayaram Samul and another. (Part heard).

Ganga Roopa Naigeen *vs.* Bapoo Gungather and another.—For hearing.

Ghanchee Mahomed Jeena Khunira *vs.* Soonabaee widow, do.

Govindrao Amrootrow *vs.* Moroba Sadasewjee, do.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTER.

LUCKNOW, *18th November.*

MR. WINGFIELD, the Chief Commissioner, is expected here on Saturday, and Mr. Yule to the regret of all leaves Oudh. The Talookdars, I believe, are the only people who are rejoicing, and some of them have, it is rumoured, gone to Benares and Calcutta, to meet Mr. W.

You have seen the account of the thirteen lacs discovered by a postal official in the possession of a Kahar. I do not know the real facts of the case, but from what is bruited about. I cannot see what business the Government and the Postal official have to deprive the poor Kahar of his treasure. The plea made is that it was taken out of the Kaiser Baugh during the mutiny. Even if it was, what proof is there that it belonged to the King of Oudh. It is well known that the royal jewels, were taken into the Residency, and a great portion there plundered by others than Kahars. May not these jewels, &c., have been the property of some rebel, nobleman, or wealthy banker, who inhabited the Kaiser Bagh during the seige, but who had to bolt for it on the approach of the British troops, and this poor Kahar probably carrying a dooley in the rear of the force luckily came upon the treasure and annexed it, as was the fashion of the times. Besides were not all crimes save the murder of Europeans, annestied by the proclamation of 1st November 1858. Unless there are other facts in this matter of which I am not acquainted, it is generally thought that the poor Kahar has been dealt hardly with: no European would have suffered it, and it would be worth the while of some lawyer taking up the case on "spec" as Dodson and Fog did that of Mrs. Bardell.

A wealthy Mahajun who brought one of the diamonds from the Kahar, and who on refusing to give up the jewel has been incarcerated, has determined on going into the Supreme Court.

The Rev. Mr. Baldwin, leaves by the end of the month. I believe the Uncovenanted and non-officials are going to do him the honor of an address with a silver centre piece to be presented, and a fete to be given. The girls school is also coming out strong with some sort of plate in honor of the worthy padree.

Weather pleasant, but fever have been a little on the increase.—*Oudh Gazette, Nov.* 23.

LAHORE, *16th November.*

COTTON is not *much* on the increase in the Punjab, and I do not think India will ever become a great cotton country, with the present Secretary of State, we have, and his valuable council of fifteen. I observe that the Bombay Parsees are venturing on that line and buying up enormous quantities of cotton for export to England. When however all the present stock which must have accumulated in the Central India is over. I question then, whether they will hazard their money in the cotton *speculation*. We all acknowledge the Parsee merchants to be very enterprising, still it will be too much to expect them to embark thousands and lacs—under the existing circumstances—there being no contract law.—*Ib.*

POONA.

MORTALITY IN POONA.—Since Wednesday last 511 persons, thirty-three persons died of different diseases, of which fourteen died of cholera.—*Dnyanodaya, Nov.* 18.

SURAT.

WE are kindly favored by the Assistant Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, with the following final report of the Surat Collectorate for the season of 1862, shewing the general prospects, &c., submitted to Government as per their Resolution No. 2974, dated 29th June, 1861, in the Revenue Department:—

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The monsoon commenced as usual in the beginning of June, and the cryots proceeded with their agricultural operations.

In July and August owing to a long break everything was at a stand-still, and for a time all prospects for a favorable season were blasted, but the subsequent heavy falls gave new vigor to the crops which were withering and enabled the cultivators to resume their labour with activity.

The rain which fell at the end of September and in the beginning of October has to a certain extent injured the rice, bajree, jowaree, and cotton crops, in Oolpar, Mandvie, Soopa, Chicklee, Bugwara, Unkleswur, Ahmode, and Bardolee, and it is apprehended the outturn of these crops will be rather less this season than the last one. That of the rubbee and bagazet crops is expected to be more than the last season.

Large tanks in the Broach and Unkleswur talookas are reported to be not yet filled up, and consequently it is feared a scarcity of water will be felt in those localities during the next hot season.

On the whole it is presumed the season will prove a favorable one, as has been the case for several past years.

STATE OF PUBLIC HEALTH.—Fever and cholera (the common epedimics) prevailed in Bugwan, Soopa, Mandvie, Bardolee, Chicklee, Bulsar, Jumbooseer, Ahmode, and Wagra, but the ravages are not very great.

Cattle were affected with small-pox in Wagra and Chicklee in September 1862.

QUANTITY OF RAIN BY FLUVIOMETER.

	Ins.	Cts.		
Jumbooseer	31	48	up to 15th	Oct.
Ahmode	16	64	16th	,,
Wagra	26	26	31st	,,
Broach	35	26	22nd	,,
Nuclesur		Not	stated.	
Mandvie	42	75	16th	,,
Bardolee	51	67	,,	,,
Oolpar	25	98	4th	,,
Chowrasee, (city of Surat).	38	26	30th	Sept.
Soopa (Hallawaree)	55	54	16th	Oct.
Chicklee	76	48	15th	,,
Bulsar	82	65	8th	,,
Bugwara	94	9	15th	,,

—*Poona Observer, Nov.* 25.

BENGAL.

IT is high time that the commercial and general business community of Calcutta should take into their consideration and adopt some action upon the Saturday half-holiday movement, which, in its present uncertain condition, is productive of very great inconvenience and very capricious and unfair application. As the matter now stands, many of the shops close business at one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and we believe we are correct in saying that all the Calcutta Banks do so, whilst, on the other hand, all the mercantile houses and all the government offices are open and transact business, as on the other week-days, until five o'clock. The absurdity of this state of things must be apparent to every one; and its unfairness is as obvious as its absurdity. The movement ought to be universal or it ought not to exist at all; and as the Saturday half-holiday has become an institution in England, it is high time that the government here, or the general business community, should follow suit, and make the same practice general in Calcutta. One instance amongst others may be given of the unfairness of the present state of affairs in the fact that the Calcutta banks cease to make payments or issue at one o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, but their business as regards claiming and receiving payment, and realising bills, &c., is, we believe, carried on till the mercantile houses close in the evening. This method of conducting business is surely neither reasonable nor fair; all should close, or all should be open. In our opinion the government should take the initiative in making the Saturday early closing movement general in Calcutta; and if it will terminate its public business, and close its office at one o'clock in the afternoon, we have not the slightest doubt that the mercantile houses and the general business and trading community will gladly and unanimously follow the example, towards which we know that there is a general tendency. If the relaxation of a Saturday half-holiday is considered suitable for business men in such a climate as England, how much more so is it here, after five and a half days of incessant application in Calcutta?—*Englishman, Nov.* 17.

JUMMOO.

THE following is from a correspondent at Jummoo, dated November 6th:—

"It is gratifying to observe that, by his able administration, the young Maharajah, aided by his talented and able Minister, has of late been winning the golden opinions, not only of his own subjects, but also of the independent neighbouring States, as well as of his powerful ally, the British Government. I hear that by and with the advise of his principal *Kardars* or officers, the Maharajah intends to revise the Penal Code, and the Tariff. He has lately levied heavy excise duty on liquors, and other intoxicating drugs, evidently with a view to enforce the practice of temperance and sobriety amongst his subjects, but in duty, however, is to be levied on wines brought from beyond his Highness' territories for the use of European visitors residing at Kashmere. The subject of reducing the duty on merchandise, it is hoped, will shortly be brought before His Highness. The ancient feud between the Maharajah and his cousin, Rajah Jawahir Sing, is totally at an end; for, I have been told, that a few days ago some of the near relatives of latter called at the Jummoo Palace on a visit to His Highness' family. This reconciliation augurs well for the future welfare of Kashmere." A few days ago the thanks of the Governor-General, on behalf of the Queen of England, were communicated to the Durbar through the local Government, in reply to the address of condolence presented to Her Majesty on the death of the Prince Consort. The military operations at Herat and the expected arrival of the new Governor-General in Upper Hindoostan, at present appear to be the principal topics of conversation in the Durbar. A rumour is afloat that Rajah Jowalah Shah intends to proceed to the plains in January next, but whether to have an interview with Lord Elgin, or on some other business is not known. Sometime ago, orders were issued by the Durbar for the manufacture of several valuable shawls, but whether they are intended as a present to be made to the Governor-General or whether they are to form a portion of the articles annually sent to the Queen in the shape of tribute, remains a mystery to us."—*Hurkaru, Nov.* 17.

PUNJAUB.

A LETTER from Umballa says that, two lacs of the late Pattiala Raja's property were plundered as soon as his death became known; it does not say by whom.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov.* 20.

THE unhealthiness of the present season is noticed everywhere. Fever is very prevalent. The weather is unusually mild, though we hear of the thermometer at Umballa having been down as low as 37 on the 15th and 16th. Here the temperature is more that of early in October or March. The cold season of 1853 resembles the present one in many respects, it was followed by an unusually mild summer; but notice was made during the winter.—*Id.*

INDIAN PRESS.

EAST INDIANS.

(From the Bangalore Herald, Nov. 18.)

OUR Madras contemporaries seem rather over fond of fighting; and often times about nothing. It would be far more agreeable to distant contemporary if our friends could only manage to wash their dirty linen at home. We do not wish to see the specks and spots and therefore we should rejoice at any arrangement which should take from us the unsightly scene. The *Times* may be right so far as it goes, and so may be the *Athenæum* but we provincialists look for something better in the columns of our Madras contemporaries than recreminations. No doubt all have offended but the question is how for the offence has been injurious to public morals. For our own part we do not believe that public morals have been in the slightest degree offended by the manly games which have come off on the Madras Island; on the contrary we are convinced that the play afforded has wonderfully increased the desire of those who formerly Rept aloof from any entertainment which their European and East Indian brethren had maintained for themselves. Now the barriers have been broken down. East Indians are freely admitted to Bat and Bowl and that they show when scores are made up, that they are by no means behind their European brethren: this is just what we expected because we know that in physical strength and in every other requisite the East Indian in his own country, is fully equal to compete with the European.

We have always held, as we now hold, that the East Indian must of necessity be the connecting link in the the Government of India. Europeans, no matter what may be their education, no matter what may be their peculiar qualifications, must naturally fail in the essential points of Judical administration. Of their honesty and sincerity of purpose there can be no doubt; but that they are led into a thousand and one mistakes from the inefficiency of those about them there can be no question whatever.

SAILORS.

(From the Bengal Hurkaru, Nov. 15.)

WHAT the homes of our sailors are need not be told, we know too well; their evils are patent to every eye, and are reflected in the reckless lives of a large section of the sea-faring men of England. The improvidence and follies of those whose business lies upon the deep waters have passed into a proverb; moralists and novelists have groaned and laughed over the subject, but between grief and caricature nothing has been done to assist or advise, and poor Jack is pretty much where he was. Pretty much, for with the moral, social, and material condition of every class about him improved and raised, improvement in all cases due to landlords and masters, it was simply impossible that the sailor could fail to benefit by a change for which he had neither himself to thank, the public, nor those he served. Nevertheless, the difference to-day between the home of the sailor and that of his brother mechanic or ploughman is so marked, as to suggest an enquiry as to its cause. Is it one simply of latitude and longitude, eating salt, instead of fresh meat, and pulling ropes instead of driving a plough, or boring a gun? We think, not. It may be questioned whether carrying a countryman all the way from the fens of Lincolnshire to Timbuctoo would do much to enlarge his mind, or shake his confidence in the elephantine mutton of his native country; we are quite sure, however, that such absence, little as it might benefit the father, would do nothing to injure his home or family. The mere floating about in a wooden box for eight or nine months out of twelve, may or may not be a pleasant way of spending two-thirds of one's life, but the existence could by no chance turn a decent home, good wife, and tidy children, into what we know them to be among the sailor population of Liverpool, Glasgow, Portsmouth, Hull, Plymouth, and every other sea-port town in Great Britain. And here precisely is the difference between the sailor and William Pickworth, ploughman. In the latter instance the man leaves a home, poor and humble it may be, but still a home in its influences and character; in the former he leaves no home deserving of the name. A room or two, situated in the purlieus of a shipping town, surrounded by vice and degradation which almost forbid the notion of virtuous and honest love, too frequently weaken the ties and duties of life, until they almost cease to be. Give, at least help the sailor to make a respectable home, let the wanderer upon the 'vasty deep' know that he is under the eye and care of his clergyman, no matter to what denomination he may belong, make it a something that the rough fellow may leave with confidence m

children to schools where the observances of caste and the other principles of their religion form part of the curriculum, nobody wishes to prevent them, but they should not come to a missionary college. We should have thought they might have had the sense to see that before

"An event has recently occurred in the College of which I have the charge, which seems to have caused no little sensation amongst the native community of Agra, and more especially among those whose education and position entitle them to take a leading place amongst their countrymen. As some very exaggerated accounts of the circumstances have gone abroad, and have even reached the ears of those in authority, I think it may be as well, for the sake of the many native readers of the *Delhi Gazette*, to state briefly the facts of the case.

"A boy of the Sweeper caste (whose father, however, it should be stated, has become a Christian, and has long since exchanged his former occupation for the more honourable one of Teacher) was admitted last week into our College. Not much discontent was manifested during the first two days, beyond a careful shrinking from contact with him on the part of his class-mates, as though he were infected with the plague, but on the following day, when the matter had become generally known, I was besieged with petition and deputations, requesting me to exclude the boy in question from the College, and holding out the threat that if I refused to comply, all my students would leave me.

"I need scarcely say, that it has always been one of our fundamental principles to regard every student as on a perfect equality, and that no difference of caste should form a barrier to admittance, so long as a student bears a good character, is decently dressed, and conforms to the College rules. To deviate from this principle would be only to defeat the very purpose for which our College has been established,—and I have therefore felt it right to make a firm stand, and at the risk of losing every pupil in the College to resist any concession to such foolish prejudices.

"My refusal has already led about 100 of the students to absent themselves,—the chief ring-leaders being students from the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd School classes, —their parents probably supposing that they will thus intimidate me into submission. I am glad however, to say, that the College classes have, without exception, stood firm.

"Some of these gentlemen seem to have supposed that they have been conferring a great favour on us by sending their sons to our College. I am anxious to disabuse them of such an idea, and to convince them that our College is not intended for the especial benefit of the Brahmans of Gokalpura, or of any other section of the community. This foolish exhibition of mortified vanity on their part, will only recoil upon themselves. I have no fears for the result, nor can I regret that this circumstance has arisen, as it will serve to put to the taste a principle of the first importance, and give, I trust, and new blow to a system that is even now tottering beneath its own rottenness.

"The subjoined letter, written in reply to one such application as I have referred to above, will explain the ground I have felt it right to take.—I am, yours faithfully,

J. BARTON, Principal.

St. John's College, November 10th."

COPY.

SIR,—In reply to your letter just received I beg to inform you, that the only uncleanness recognised in the College of which I have the charge, is immorality of conduct and filthiness of person, and that so long as any student conducts himself well, is decently dressed, and conforms to the College rules, so long I shall allow him to remain, whether, he be Brahman or Sweeper. If you or any one else are dissatisfied with this arrangement. I beg you will remove your son at once. I would rather that every student in our College should resign at once than deviate in the least degree from this fundamental principle.

Our objection in maintaining our College at considerable expense and personal inconvenience, is not to foster foolish and ignorant prejudices, but to teach your children, if we cannot teach them in what true worth and true purity consists.—I am, &c.

TREATMENT OF SOLDIERS.

(From the Delhi Gazette, Nov. 15.)

THERE is a remark we have often heard made by sensible and experienced officers, that more than one half of the military offences for which soldiers are tried and punished, would not be committed if only officers and non-commissioned officers had the tact and common sense to treat their men properly. By 'properly' we mean with that regard to differences of character which all men who would rule others by moral influence in preference to brute force, must observe. That soldiers, like other men, are to be managed without constant recourse to coercion, punishment, and military tribunals is evident from the simple fact, that there are regiments in which military offences are scarcely ever heard of. It is ridiculous to suppose that the men of one regiment differ entirely in class, or education, or origin, from another. Certain regiments, indeed get a 'tone' which others never succeed in acquiring, but this is the result of the system of management pursued with them, and which almost always owes its introduction and continuance to the efforts of one good commanding officer. Out of half a dozen or a dozen different regiments, if there are one or two in which offences and Regimental Courts Martial are almost unknown, while they are common in the rest, there is only one inference to be drawn, viz., that the credit in the one and the blame in the other, rests, on the commanding officer; not necessarily the present commandant, for to eradicate a bad tone out of a regiment and to substitute a good one, is often a work of time, and a man may have to undo much mischief which owes its origin to the incompetency of his predecessors.

With regard to the particular subject before us now viz., the prevention of crime by tact, judgment and common sense, it must be evident to every one how much might be done to prevent soldiers from committing military offences for which they are often very severely punished, (and necessarily so, for discipline must be maintained) by attending to diversities of character. Even with animals diversities of character must be regarded if we would manage them at all. If you have a valuable dog which in other respects is good-tempered enough, but apt to fly at any one who goes near him at his meals, you do not make a point of worrying the animal into a confirmed bad temper, or of making him fly at you, for the sake of punishing him afterwards, or because you know you can punish him afterwards, by constantly disturbing him when feeding. If a certain course of treatment has a decided tendency to make a horse vicious, you avoid it as much as possible.

But rules and principles that are observed in dealing with animals are too often lost sight of altogether in dealing with men. No allowance is made for difference of natural disposition, temperament or character. Discipline is carried out into the minutest details. In some cases this is necessary. With a thousand men to command you must adopt system, and all must conform to that system. One man is naturally of a chilly and another of a warm habit of body; yet you cannot make a distinction in dress; all must wear cloth or linen clothing, or you will spoil the appearance of the corps. But in the moral conduct of the corps there is no such necessity. One man is quiet and steady and has borne an excellent character for years; he is a good soldier and never up before the orderly-room. He avoids the canteen, is orderly and respectable, but he has one fault or peculiarity of character, he has an irritable temper. Another man is of a phlegmatic temperament, indifferent to censure, rubuke, or sarcasm that would drive the other man wild, but he is lazy and slovenly. You stir him up to a sense of duty by sharp reprimand, severe threat, or harsh rebuke. You treat the first in the same way and drive him into a frenzy of passion in which he is ready to commit any crime, and very likely does so, and ruins himself altogether. On such a spirit, punishment which inevitably follows a breach of the articles of war, often has the effect of rousing passions which before were dormant, nay perhaps of inducing habits of vice, the man may be ruined body and soul. Or a non-commissioned officer has a spite against such a man. What is easier than to goad him into fury by perpetually 'flagging' at him, worrying him with unnecessary and authoritative orders, constantly threatening him, and all but daring him to violence? How much of this sort of thing goes on in the ranks, and how many good men are brought to absolute ruin by it, will perhaps never be known. We must have non-commissioned officers, and out of the whole number there must be many whose characters and dispositions are such as we have endeavoured to depict. But let it be impressed on every non-commissioned and every commissioned officer of the army, that it is one of their first duties, not to *bring men up to punishment*, but to *deter and to keep them from crime*. Let this be borne in mind, and military offences will diminish one-half at least.

We have given a homily which we hope may not be without effect. Let us illustrate it by an example.

There is a regiment well known to fame in which the present Sergeant Major, we are told, is a man hated and despised in the ranks, not unreasonably so when the fact is considered that not long ago he was convicted of perjury, and of selling liquor to the men in conclusion with the Canteen Sergeant, for which he was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour.

Now we are by no means advocates for making a man suffer all his life from the consequences of a fault. By all means give every man an opportunity of redeeming his character and recovering his reputation if he has lost it by an act of crime and folly—every man, aye, and every woman too. God knows we have all need to cry out against a strict adherence to the rule, "once an offender, always a reprobate." Still, considering what the duties and responsibilities of a Sergeant Major of a regiment are, we do not think a man convicted and disgraced by punishment for such offences as those we have detailed, was a proper person to be reinstated in that office. However he was reinstated.

About two months ago a private of that corps was sentenced to four years penal servitude—what for? for knocking down this non-commissioned officer. This is an unpardonable military offence, but was there no provocation? The private was ordered while eating his dinner to get up and move his cot. He said he would do so directly he had done his meal. The Sergeant Major insisted on his getting up *at once* using exasperating language at the same time. The result was the crime, and the punishment, and perhaps the eventual ruin of the private.

We close our article with a repetition of the remark which we wish we could impress on every officer and non-commissioned officer in the army, that a very large proportion of military offences, from which soldiers suffer such heavy punishments, and a vast amount of misery, might be prevented by the exercise of tact judgment and common sense.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

(From the Madras Times, Nov. 13.)

AMONG the many important reforms which were forced upon the attention of the British public by the miseries and shortcomings of the Crimean campaign, that of the reconstitution of the Medical Department of the Army was by no means the least considerable. The inquiries of the various Commissions, searching though they were, conferred great benefit on the officers of that long-neglected body. To use the words of Professor Longmore, "when the amount of sickness and loss of life were first realised by the nation, the Surgeons had to sustain no little amount of obloquy, and, for a time, the Army Medical Department was placed, as it were, on its trial. The several Commissions however brought in a verdict of acquittal in favour of the great body of British Surgeons; and elucidated the fact that what were supposed to have been faults in administration, had, in the main, arisen from limited resources, and from extrinsic influences over which the medical officers had no control. The whole Department was proved to be in a very dependant position compared with the Engineer and other scientific branches of the Army. Although the right performance of the Departmental. For there can only be responsibility where there is also power; where dependence can be placed on fixed results following fixed lines of conduct. Great evil was found to be the consequence of this state of affairs. The army was deprived of the advantages which would have constantly, in the daily routine of business, sprung from the energy and higher character which a more responsible status would have impressed on its Medical Officers; and, moreover such a habit of passive helplessness was engendered, that when a sudden demand for immense efforts arose as in the outbreak of a great war, there was no power of elasticity equal to the occasion, the whole system was cramped and half paralysed, while it was evident that any sudden breaking asunder of the bonds by which it had been so long tied could only lead to still more inconsistent action and still greater confusion." Russell in his graphic letters from before Sebastapol in January 1855 gives a story highly illustrative of the above. An iron screw steamer was in harbour for the reception of British sick soldiers who were under the charge of a medical officer. This officer went on shore and made application to the officer in charge of the Government stoves for two or three to put on board to warm the men. "Three of my men, said he, died last night from choleraic symptoms, brought on in their present state by the extreme cold of the ship; and I fear more will follow them from the same cause." Oh! said the guardian of the stoves, you must make your requisition in due form, send it up to head-quarters, and get it signed properly, and returned, and then I will let you have the stoves. "But my men may die meantime." "I can't help that; I must have the requisition." "It is my firm belief that there are men now in a dangerous state whom another night will certainly kill." "I really can do nothing; I must have a requisition properly signed before I can give one of these stoves away." For God's sake, then, *lend* me some; I'll be responsible for their safety. "I really can do nothing of the kind." But consider, this requisition will take time to be filled up and signed and meantime these poor fellows will go—" I cannot help that"—. "I'll be responsible for anything you do." "Oh, no that can't be done." "Will a requisition signed by the P. M. O. of this place be of any use?" "No." "Will it answer if he takes on himself the responsibility?" "Certainly not." The Surgeon went off in sorrow and disgust. We apprehend few of our readers will preserve their patience to the end of this dialogue; yet such was the helpless and contemptible position of the Surgeon at that time, and it will be remembered how the public indignation boiled over in England when such harrowing disclosures were made. After these days came the Royal Commission which terminated in developing a scheme for putting a stop to all these evils, by a complete reorganisation of the Army Medical Department. Its plan of administration; its relation to other departments; the rules affecting its interior economy; the mode of admission of new members into its ranks, and their preparation for its duties were remodelled.

The chief promoters of the new scheme were the indefatigable Secretary of State for War, Sidney Herbert, afterwards Lord Herbert of Lea, and Dr. Alexander, Director General of the Medical Department, both now numbered with the lamented dead. Lord Herbert's single-minded devotion and irresistible zeal for the public good are confessed, by all parties and all shades of political partisanship, to have brought him to a premature grave and thus to have cut off from a wide sphere of usefulness one whose mantle will not readily fall on worthier shoulders. His character has been duly appreciated and has found eloquent panegyrists in both classes of the legislative assembly of his country. With the Horse Guards and a certain military clique he was unpopular. For them he was too uncompromising in his exposure of shortcomings, and too staunch a friend to the Medical Department of the Army. Verbum sat: Dr. Alexander has also passed to his rest, and his statue has just been erected by public subscription inaugurated at his native town, Prestonpans near Ebinburgh. Lord Elcho who presided on the occasion passed a manly eulogium on the memory of the deceased, but it is far too long for extract. The chief point of his character on which Lord Elcho expatiated was his "great moral courage" and as he rightly calls it, "the greatest of all moral qualities." "In private life the want of it brings men into difficulties and trouble, and in public life the want of it is equally the peril of our nation." A noble tribute to his worth was also read from a letter of Miss Nightingale who says in conclusion, "as was predicted more than once of him, he fell at his post as true a sacrifice to duty as if he had fallen on the field. His death caused a regret extending far beyond the limits of his own department; for the public instinctively knew that it had lost one of its best servants." Aided by the dear bought experience and far seeing intelligence of these two eminent men, the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty framed the new warrant for the Medical Department which was finally approved and promulgated on the 1st October 1858. It was a great boon to that service, and placed a large and scientific body of officers in that position in regard to pay and rank which was at last in some degree commensurate with the extent of their acquirements and the value of their labours. As might have been expected, the sudden raising of a large body of Officers to a position of superior rank and pay was not *generally* acceptable to the rest of the Army, and various attempts have since been made to do away with or nullify the privileges of the new warrant. We shall allude to these presently, but in the mean time may state that after sundry deliberations and some delay the new warrant was with some trifling alterations made applicable to the Indian Medical Service. It is announced in the following terms:—Para. 3. "I have now the gratification to announce to you that Her Majesty, being desirous, as far as possible, to assimilate the designations and ranks in all branches of the Military Service, has been pleased to issue her Royal warrant, equalising in all respects the rank of the Medidal officers of the Indian armies with that fixed for the British Medical service in the Royal Warrant of the 1st October 1858.

"Para. 4. The grades of Assistant Surgeon, Surgeon Major, Deputy Inspector General, and Inspector General, *are now precisely on the same footing as to designation and relative rank in both services.*"

"Para. 7. Before entering on the discussion of the other subjects of complaint brought forward by the Medical Officers of the Indian service, I must observe that the object of the Royal Warrant of the 1st February 1859 was not to regulate the pay or retiring allowances of the Medical Department but to fix the rank and precedence relatively to those of the British Army. This object has now been attained, in a manner which will, I trust, be satisfactory to the Indian Medical Service to every grade of which it has secured additional relative rank."

Para 10 of letter No. 172, of the 24th April 1861, from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India states that

"Such relative rank shall carry with it all precedence and advantages attaching to the rank with which it corresponds (except as regards the Presidency of Courts Martial, when our will and pleasure is, that the senior combatant officer be always President) and *shall regulate the choice of quarters, forage, and prize money, &c.*

11. Medical officers shall be entitled to all the allowances granted to our Indian Military Forces on account of wounds and injuries received in action, as combatant officers holding the same relative ranks.

12. Their families shall in like manner be entitled to all the allowances granted, under existing regulations, to the families of combatent officers holding the same relative ranks."

The quotations we have here made are written in plain English and must be intelligible to every one who wishes or chooses to understand them. Yet if we can believe the information of our contemporary the Bombay *Saturday Review*, Colonel Norman, Military Secretary to the Government of India, has addressed a letter to the Bombay Government informing them that "the rank of Surgeon Major granted to certain Indian Medical Officers by the warrant of 1859 is simply Brevet rank, not affecting their standing in the Medical list of the Presidency to which they belong, and not substantive rank as formerly *erroneously* announced." Of course Colonel Norman is merely the channel through which it is attempted to bamboozle a large body of Officers, and the order has probably emanated from that staunch friend of the Indian Army Sir Charles Wood—but he has no power to carry out such an order without the sanction of the warrant is a definite rank carrying with it increased pay and increased pension, and the Indian Warrant being, as we have shown above, in accordance with the Royal warrant, the intention and object of the original are very clear. The words of the Royal Warrant are "*all Surgeons who have already compleled twenty years full pay service, or upwards, in any rank, shall have the rank and pay of Surgeons Major from the date of this warrant.*" Nothing can be plainer; yet by some hocus-pocus the Surgeon Majors of the *Royal* Army in India have not yet received the pay of their rank, and it is now attempted to defraud their brethren of the Indian Service not only of their pay but even of their rank also. These are the sort of acts that make us all ashamed of our own Government. The excuse or apology, or pompous attempt at explanation or confession of previous error, are neither more nor less than well-calculated and wilful injustice; specially planned for a special end—reflecting dishonor on their originators, and calling forth the honest reprobation of all good men. Our space warns us that we must defer any further remarks on this subject to a future issue.

ENGLISH PRESS.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

(From the Express, Oct. 18.)

THE American mail once more tells of severe fighting. The expected attack by the Confederate forces under Price and Van Dorn was made on the 3rd inst., near Corinth, Mississippi, and resulted in disastrous failure. After a two days' struggle, in which both sides suffered severely—the Federals, as at Antietam Creek, losing many officers—the Confederates were utterly routed. The last that was heard of them was that, being sharply pursued, they were throwing everything away in their flight. The other military movements reported are of inferior importance, but such as they are favourable to the Federals. The fighting near Winchester, predicted in telegraphic advices by the last steamer, is not mentioned now, but instead we are told that "Southern newspapers say that the Federals are again preparing to move on Richmond *viâ* Fredericksburg." Although the journals of Richmond have often shown themselves well informed, we do not believe that the experiment of dividing the Federal army and advancing by two lines upon Richmond is about to be repeated. It appears, however, that on the spot an advance on Richmond by the Federals is not considered so chimerical as it would probably be by the friends of the Confederates at this distance.

The Committee of the Confederate Senate has been considering President Lincoln's proclamation, and how it may best be met. Among the various propositions we do not find one in favour of taking the generous course of attaching the slave to the Confederate cause by raising his status. On the other hand, we are informed that, while refusing to make the negro a soldier, as President Lincoln is doing, while denouncing death against Federal officers who may command negro soldiers, it has been seriously proposed at Richmond to reward negroes for the murder of Northern soldiers. Such is the desperation of the baffled slave-drivers, who thus gratuitously parade their barbarism before the world.

THE GRAVE OF CHARLES LAMB.

(From the Saturday Review, Oct. 4.)

IN the churchyard of Edmoneton the inquiring traveller may, after considerable search, find the grave of Charles and Mary Lamb. The churchyard is large, and has an air of neglect and desolation, and one of the most neglected parts of it is the grave of the man whose memory gives the whole scene an interest. The grave is a little way back from a side path, and is overgrown with nettles and long grass, while over it towers a hideous erection of the fluted order of village architecture, designed to perpetuate the fame of a certain Gideon Rippon, of Eagle House. On the tombstone, between the dates recoding that Charles Lamb died December 27, 1834, aged fifty-nine, and that Mary Anne Lamb died May 20, 1847, aged eighty years, are inserted twelve of the very worst verses that the ingenuity of friends could have struck out. In the beautiful and touching lines in which Wordsworth sketched the character and the history of his friend, he tells us that he meant the earlier portion of the piece to be placed on Lamb's tombstone, but that other arrangements had been made. The visitor to Edmonton may see what was the effusion that was preferred to Wordsworth's. It begins by declaring that Lamb's meek and harmless mirth "no more shall gladden our domestic hearth." It goes on to assure the deceased that he is not all lost —and that his writing shall "win many an English *bosom* pleased to *see* that old and happier vein revived in thee." Everything is in a sort of rude harmony—the nettles, the shrine of Gideon Rippon, and the doggrel. We go out to see the grave of one of the most charming and original English writers of the nineteenth century, and we find a bank of weeds and a supereminent mass of stone or stucco in honour of a bank clerk, and a set of verses for which the schoolboy of Lord Macaulay's *Essays* would have been deservedly flogged.

At first the sight may awaken a little disappointment, and even indignation. If only the vicar, or the churchwardens, or some other local dignitary would but spend shilling a year, the nettles, at least, might be uprooted. But as we get a little accustomed to the sight, we find it fits, not inaptly, into our associations with Charles Lamb. He had no great sense of the solemn and decorous, and would perhaps have borne the thought of a neglected grave as well as any one. His life is quite as interesting as his writings are; and much of the attachment which he has inspired, even in those who never knew him except in print, arises from the sympathy which his story excites. He had not much outward prosperity, nor did he live a life of much care. Without complaining, and without pretension, he went on plodding through a routine he hated—wounded in his affections, liking humble pleasures, and devoted to a small circle of friends and intimates. It is because he got so much out of a life, shadowed over by so many clouds, that he delights us. To have a neglected grave in an ugly suburban village was at least a congruous end to such a career. He was not a trim man in life, nor one made much of by strangers. His poetry was all beneath the surface, and he was not the man, metaphorically or literally, to wear flowers in his button-hole. Death was, in external respects, to him pretty much what life was; and he might feel in a strange way, at home if he could realise that he lay under a thick mat of weeds, with no traces of footsteps near, and under the immediate shadow of the mausoleum of a bank clerk. We can fancy that the fitness of the thing would have tickled him, and afforded matter for the playfulness, half sportive, half melancholy, with which he saw visions of odd personal accidents occurring to himself. Those who remember his letter on an Undertaker, and the serious drollery with which he describes himself attracted by the little trappings of a cheap funeral, will easily persuade themselves that his humour would not have refused to find some satisfaction in this Edmonton grave.

But probably the vicar, and the churchwardens, and the other people of Edmonton would pay a little more attention and respect to his grave, if only they had the slightest notion who he was. We suspect that the number of Englishmen who are acquainted with his works is exceedingly small. With all his great and genuine powers, he can scarcely be called a popular writer. There is nothing he has left behind him which every one knows as every one knows *Waverley*, *Childe Harold*, or Campbell's sea-pieces. A dry humour, and a subtlety of style, and a command of pure English words, and a vein of delicate exaggeration, are things which, if once seen and appreciated in a writer, are appreciated very highly, but which very few persons give themselves the trouble to appreciate. We are all very apt to overtake the influence and reputation of authors whom we ourselves admire; and this is especially the case if the writer requires, in order to be admired, not only a relish for a certain kind of intellectual effort, but also a sympathy with a certain sort of moral excellence. Charles Lamb was one of the brightest wits and one of the noblest characters of the generation that has just passed away. But his fun is rather recondite, and might easily have no charms for those whose notions of fun are of a broader kind. He was, as Wordsworth said of him, "good, e'er a good man lived." But his goodness was not of the sort that the run of men take much heed of. The goodness of a man who has a strong sense, among many personal distresses, of the value of life, who has a horror of phraseology that he would consider unmeaning or sectarian, and whose good deeds have all been done at home hardly answers to the popular estimate of a good man. We cannot expect all the world to crave about such a character, and it is, perhaps, better that when feeling is absent its absence should be undisguised. At any rate, there is no nonsense or hypocrisy about the Edmonton authorities. They have no artificial enthusiasm for the man resting in their churchyard. They do not trouble their heads about him, and they do not pretend to. All this is, however, in a great degree, a matter of chance, and some day probably there will be a vicar, a beadle, or sexton at Edmonton who is devoted to his *Essays of Elia*, and will clear the nettles away.

This churchyard, or indeed any churchyard—only that the Edmonton churchyard is a little more neglected than most others—may also awaken in us a few reflections as to literary influence generally. Literary workers, like all others, are gathered into the common grave, not only in the sense that they themselves perish but that their work ceases, except in rare instances, to have any great prominence, and is lost in the general influence of the past on the present. There have been a few writers, such as Luther, and Bacon, and Voltaire, who have really moulded the thoughts of succeeding generations in a way so distinctly their own that we cannot lose the sense of their personal eminence in the contemplation of the general history of human thought. But, with most writers, this is not so. They are but part of a general movement. They carry the thinking world some little way in a particular direction, and then that which they have done becomes absorbed in the general way of thinking which is habitual to the men and the nations that come after them. The Lake Poets and their friends stood apart from the generation in which they lived. At first their writings were abused and ridiculed by the many, and admired with something of the exaggeration of contradiction by the few. Then they were for a few years supreme. A generation of young men grew up to whom Wordsworth was the source of all that was definite in poetical feeling, and to whom Coleridge opened a vision of a new Christian philosophy. They knew no wit like the wit of Charles Lamb, and honestly tried, if they failed, to find comfort in the laborious pedantry of *The Doctor*. Now Wordsworth is little read by the young. They prefer mourning imaginary friends in the metre of *In Memoriam*, or indulging in those combinations of lines of various lengths and those mysteries of phraseology which Mr. Browning has suggested as the secret of poetry. They would, indeed, think in a different way from what they do if Wordsworth and his friends had not written; but this may be said of writers that lived much longer ago. All the past effects us. As we look round the churchyard, we find the memorials of labourers in a hundred fields of labour, and in each field the labourer that is dead has done something. Even the bank clerk whose shrine overshadows the resting-place of Charles Lamb probably kept some books and accounts that, without him, might have been kept less well. The officer in an adjoining grave did something to keep up the reputation and success of the British army. The Bank of England of the present day, and the army of the present day, are the creations of numberless efforts in time past. But the officers and the clerks of other days have faded out of memory, and the living institutions they have left behind them exist without any definite traces of those who set them on foot or kept them in activity. It is the same with almost all writers. The general thought which they have helped to mould or expand remains, but they and their influence are lostin it.

This grave of a great writer, overgrown with nettles and unnoticed by the living, also typifies the place which literature holds in English life. There is no fictitious prominence given it. A man who can may write a book if he pleases, and the book may have a reputation for more than six months if it deserves it. But the writer is left very much to his friends. If he pleases, he may go to a few London dinner parties, and if he likes to show himself in public places he may have the satisfaction of being stared at as if he was a wild dog. But he receives no national honours or recognition. It is no longer the custom to bury him or to raise a memorial tablet to him in Westminster Abbey. Lord Macaulay was only buried there because he was Lord Macaulay. He is left to his family and his circle of friends, and if his circle of friends is large, and his friends are warm and sincere, that is only a blessing which he shares with men of every kind of merit. Distinguished writers like this generally, and have no wish to go out of the limits of their home. They wish to be private men, and to live and die as private men. They desire to be buried where they have lived. Wordsworth lies at Grasmere, and Southey at Crosthwaite, and Charles Lamb at Edmonton, and their graves have met with the treatment they themselves met with in their lives. Wordsworth's grave is kept with simple and affectionate reverence at Grasmere, because he was well known there, and much respected, and because the friends he has left there honour his memory. Charles Lamb's grave is neglected, because his lot in life was cast in London and its suburbs, and no one notices his neighbour much, or has any great care for literature, in a suburban town. In each case, that has happened which might have been expected, and we may perhaps lose the wonder which the sight of Charles Lamb's grave provokes, in the general satisfaction produced by the thought that this is really only a sign of the wise way in which literature is treated, and loves to be treated, in England.

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The undertaking for which the Company has been formed is: to lay down and work light and inexpensive *Railways* on such important public roads, existing or projected, as may be suitable for the purpose; so as to afford those subsidiary facilities of communication which are now found essential and indispensable to the development of the resources of this great Country.

The first road upon which the Company will lay down a line is from Nulhatee on the East Indian Railway, to Aboorsholapore, a new cotton-class road just now in course of completion. As the permanent way materials and engines for this line have already left England, and as Government reports the road will be entirely ready by the end of these rains, there is no doubt that the line can be opened for traffic by the 1st of January next (1863.)

In conveying the sanction of the Governor-General in Council to the establishment of a light Railway on this road, the Secretary to the Government of India states:

"His Excellency in Council considers the scheme a very desirable one, and the line selected a very suitable one for the experiment of such a Railway. Should it be successful, a very large field would open for the construction of similar lines, where traffic would probably be greater, though extent and position render them less suitable for experiment."

The Company has consequently opened negotiations with the Government of India for the concession of other important roads both in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. And there is no reason to doubt the granting of further concessions, on terms similar to those already approved of by Government for the Nulhatee line.

As, by these terms, the Government agrees to grant, not only the use of the road, but all land required for stations and sidings; it follows that the Company having only to supply the permanent way sheds, engines and carriages, at a cost not exceeding £2,600 a mile, will of course have its profits divided only over that limited amount of capital.

It is to be remarked that on the lines now open in India, the receipts follow very nearly the ratio of the population; and as the Nulhatee and Moorshedabad road, as well as all others for which the Company is in treaty with Government, pass through the richest and most populous districts, there is no doubt that a high rate of dividend will be speedily attained.

The lines of this Company will be worked entirely by locomotive power. This system is now exclusively adopted in Europe; and in India, the great difficulty and expense of maintaining cattle-tracks during the rains, would render any other system highly impracticable: even were the supply of cattle adequate, and the cattle suited for the purpose.

The Directors render their services gratuitously until the rate of dividend paid to the Shareholders shall amount to 5 per cent.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for shares, as well as further information to be obtained at Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT AND Co. Calcutta. The amount of Rupees 10 per deposit and Rs. 10 for the first call on each share applied for must be paid to the Company's Agents at the time of presenting the application; and these sums will be returned if no allotment is made to the applicant.

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co. have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency and will receive payments on behalf of the Company.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED.)

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING paid to your credit, with Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., the sum of Rs. _____, I hereby request you will allot me _____ Shares in the INDIAN BRANCH RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED), and I hereby agree to accept such Shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to sign the Articles of Association of the Company when required.

I am, Gentlemen,

Name in full _____
Address in full _____
Date _____

Received the _____ 1862, on account of the Directors of the INDIAN BRANCH RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED), from _____ being the deposit made in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus, on an application for an allotment of _____ Shares in the undertaking.

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for the Company at Bombay.

Business Announcements.

MRS. HERN, Milliner and Dress-Maker, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, MILLINER, No. 20 MEDOW STREET, FORT.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c.

NEW MILLINERY.—Messrs. BANAJEE CUMROOVEEN & Co. beg to intimate to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency and Outstations, that they have just received per *Empress of India*, a choice selection of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, consisting of Ladies trimmed and untrimmed White Chip Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed Straw Hats of the latest fashion, trimmed felt Hats, Artificial Flowers, Flower Wreaths with Bequet to match, Mohair and Black Silk Paletots, Black Spanish Lace Mantles and Shawls, Black and White Lama Shawls, Organdi flounced Robes, Black and White Merino, Black Glace Silk, Black Crape, Black and White Satin Ribbon of different widths, assorted color Bonnet Ribbons, Habits, White and Colored Kid Gloves, Empress Stays, Satin Ruche Trimmings, Invisible Braid and fancy beaded Hair Nets, Scarboro human hair Rolls, Hair Frizettes, Black and White Kid Boots and Shoes, Slippers, Canvass worked Slippers, Groups, Cushions with Material to finish, Black Berlin Wool, Children's Boots with Elastic Sides, Fancy Frocks, Baby's embroidered White Cashmere Cloaks and Hoods, White and colored Cashmere Capes, fancy Silk Buttons, Ladies' Riding Whips, Dressed and undressed large size Dolls, Spring and other variety of Toys, Gentlemen's Dress Boots and Shoes with elastic sides, Morocco Slippers, improved registered Kingston Braces, fancy Regent Ties, Air Beds and Pillows of all sizes, &c. &c.

No. 2, Medow Street, (next door to Henderson & Co.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread under Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwoods's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Doubled Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival,